



P O R T O F D O V E R

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

ACTING PORT MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR 1947.



The duties of Aliens Inspector were performed by Dr. V.O.B. Gartside until 31st March, 1947 when he was granted leave of absence and Dr. E. Kean was then appointed Temporary Inspector of Aliens from that date until the end of the year and to both of whom my thanks are due for valued assistance.

The following observations have been made by Doctor Kean on the year's work.

"Comparative figures for the year 1946 are not available but it may be of interest to consider figures dealing with Aliens entering the United Kingdom via Dover during the years immediately preceding the War when Aliens' traffic had reached its zenith :-

<u>1935.</u>	<u>1936.</u>	<u>1937.</u>	<u>1938.</u>	<u>1947.</u>
113,249.	130,793.	171,792.	161,066.	130,677.

These figures would appear to indicate that, apart from the years 1937 and 1938, (when unrest in Central Europe compelled many Aliens to seek shelter in Britain), the Aliens traffic through the Port of Dover is as heavy as in pre-war days - and this notwithstanding existing restrictions on travelling and import of currency.

VISITORS; BUSINESS VISITORS.

These classes comprise the majority of Alien passengers. Their stay in this country is usually a brief one. Many of the visitors were those, who, having lived in Britain during the war-years and having been repatriated after the armistice, returned to renew contacts made with friends in Britain.

HOLDING MINISTRY OF LABOUR PERMITS.

This class forms the largest with which the Medical Inspector has to deal. During the year under review it was composed, for the greater part, of Italians, Austrians and Swiss and in that order of numerical importance.

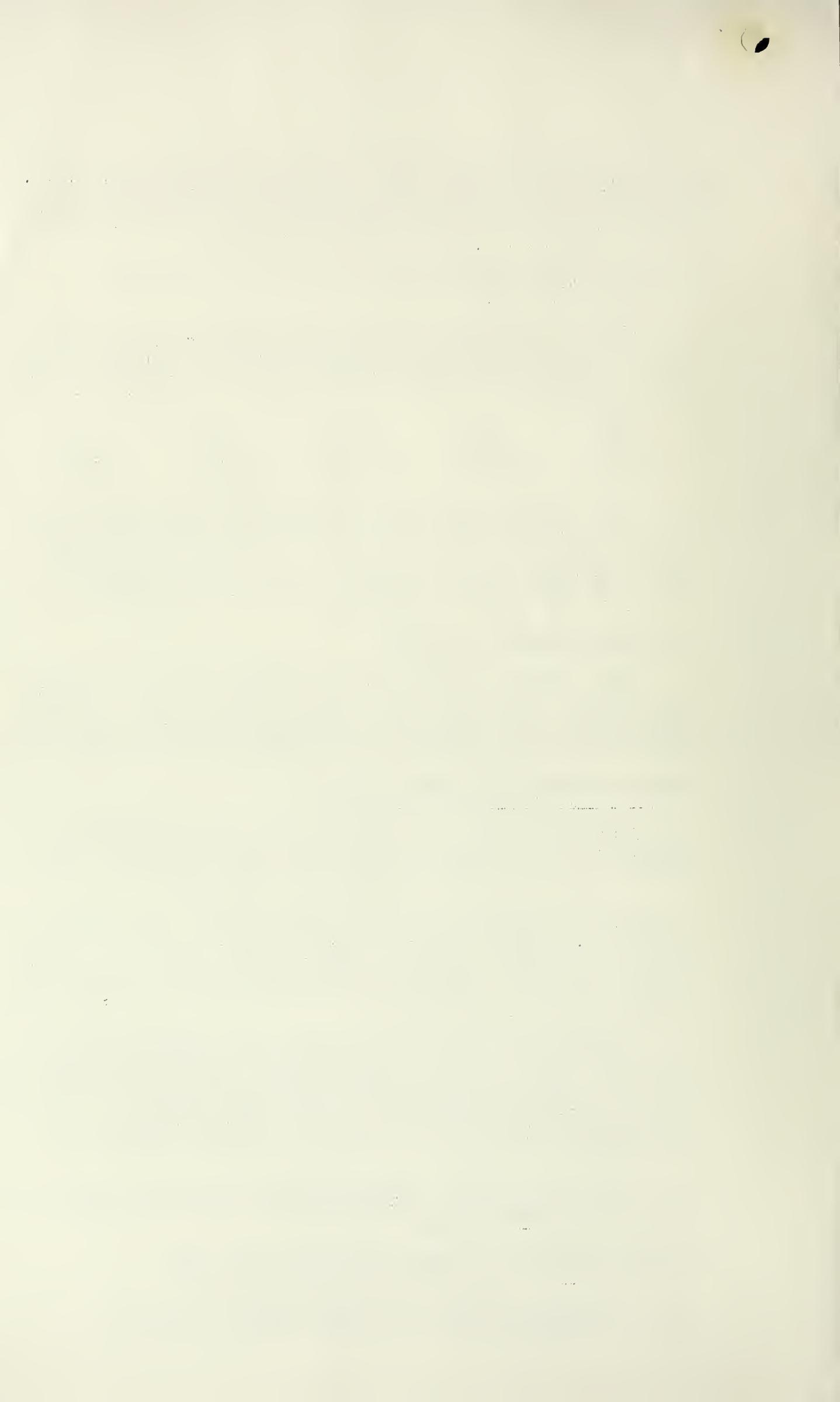
A large proportion of the Italians were males, almost invariably coming for work as farm-labourers. Many of them had had introductions to farm work in this country as former prisoners of war. Italian female M.L.P.s were, in the main, engaged for work as domestic-helps by Italians or people of Italian descent resident here.

Austrian and Swiss M.L.P.s were almost entirely female; both nationalities were of a good class. Austrian female domestics, (who in pre-war days, largely consisted of girls of the peasant-class), have been replaced by a different type, American-speaking, confident in their abilities and apparently willing to work out their economic salvation in this country.

Swiss M.L.P.s make no secret of the fact that they have come here primarily to learn English or to improve their knowledge of that language.

HEALTH CONDITIONS OF ALIENS ARRIVING AT THE PORT.

Inspection of Aliens arriving at the Port has failed to show any visible instance of malnutrition. During the summer and autumn months the number of women passengers with



infants in arms and/or children at heel who disembarked here was so large as to be noteworthy.

No Alien was found to be verminous or in such a condition as would lead a Medical Inspector to suspect dirt-tolerance.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

As anticipated, the aft math of war brought with it epidemics of Infectious Disease amongst the various States of Europe. The 'travelling-times' between many potentially dangerous areas and the Port of Dover are now well within the incubation periods of many of the more important Infectious Diseases and so increasing vigilance became necessary.

SMALLPOX.

Outbreaks of Smallpox were reported from many Department of France during the early part of the year. All passengers disembarking at Dover were handed printed cards containing instructions advising their course of action in the event of illness within three weeks of leaving France.

On the 22nd June an outbreak of Smallpox was reported as having occurred in Calais, the informant being the Master of T.S.S. "Invicta", (Captain L. Payne, D.S.O.). It was further ascertained that crews of cargo vessels and of one Troop-carrier plying between Dover and Calais were in the habit of entering possibly infected areas in Calais town. The Masters of those vessels were forthwith contacted and arrangements were made for inspection of the Vaccination condition of all Officers and men and subsequent Vaccination where necessary. This was carried out on S.S. "Hampton Ferry", S.S. "Whitstable" and S.S. "Manxman", at times to suit the convenience of Officers and men. There was only one refusal of Vaccination. All operations were completed before official or Press intimation of the outbreak was received. Thanks are due to Captain Payne for his timely warning. It was also owing to his good offices that broadcasts were daily made during the Calais-Dover crossing requesting any passengers who had been to the town of Calais within a certain period to report for medical advice to the Medical Officer who would board the vessel on berthing at Dover. 'Red' warning cards were handed to all passengers.

PLAQUE.

The Smallpox epidemic at Calais was barely on the wane when notification of an outbreak of Bubonic Plague was officially reported as having occurred in East Prussia.

As there is at times a fairly brisk trade, (chiefly in wood from Sweden), between Baltic Ports and Dover, and in view of the possibility of small craft having called at infected East Prussian Ports, it was considered advisable to instruct Boarding Officers of H.M. Customs ("Waterguard"), in preventive measures to be taken in case of illness or any rodent mortality encountered on such vessels.

Another factor had also to be considered - the liner traffic between West Africa and Dover. It requires little imagination to picture the arrival of a vessel with one or more of the crew suffering from pyrexia and, possibly, concomitant enlarged glands. With such a prospect in view it was thought advisable that a prompt diagnosis (if possible), of the conditions would either greatly



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facilitate the early movement of such vessel or, if considered 'infected', the vessel could be placed under strict quarantine pending the receipt of reports from the County Laboratory. To this end a Ministry of Health microscope was reinstalled at the Pier Medical Inspection Rooms; necessary stains such as Leishman and a simple stain for P. Pestis were prepared and kept in readiness. Microscope slides for blood-films and a sterilised syringe with needle for gland puncture are kept in readiness for inclusion in the Port Medical Officer's bag. (It should be understood that any such examination made would be conducted by a trained Bacteriologist or Malariaologist.

CHOLERA.

Early in August there appeared repeated reports in the Press of two cases of Cholera having been landed at Genoa. These reports were not confirmed officially but, owing to the presence of a severe Cholera outbreak in Egypt its introduction into Italy seemed highly probable and measures similar to those taken during the outbreak of Smallpox at Calais were put into operation."

The two tables attached, "Nationalities Examined and Rate of Certification," and "Categories under which Different Nationals were Examined," are of interest in presenting details of the nationalities of the Aliens entering this country and their business here.

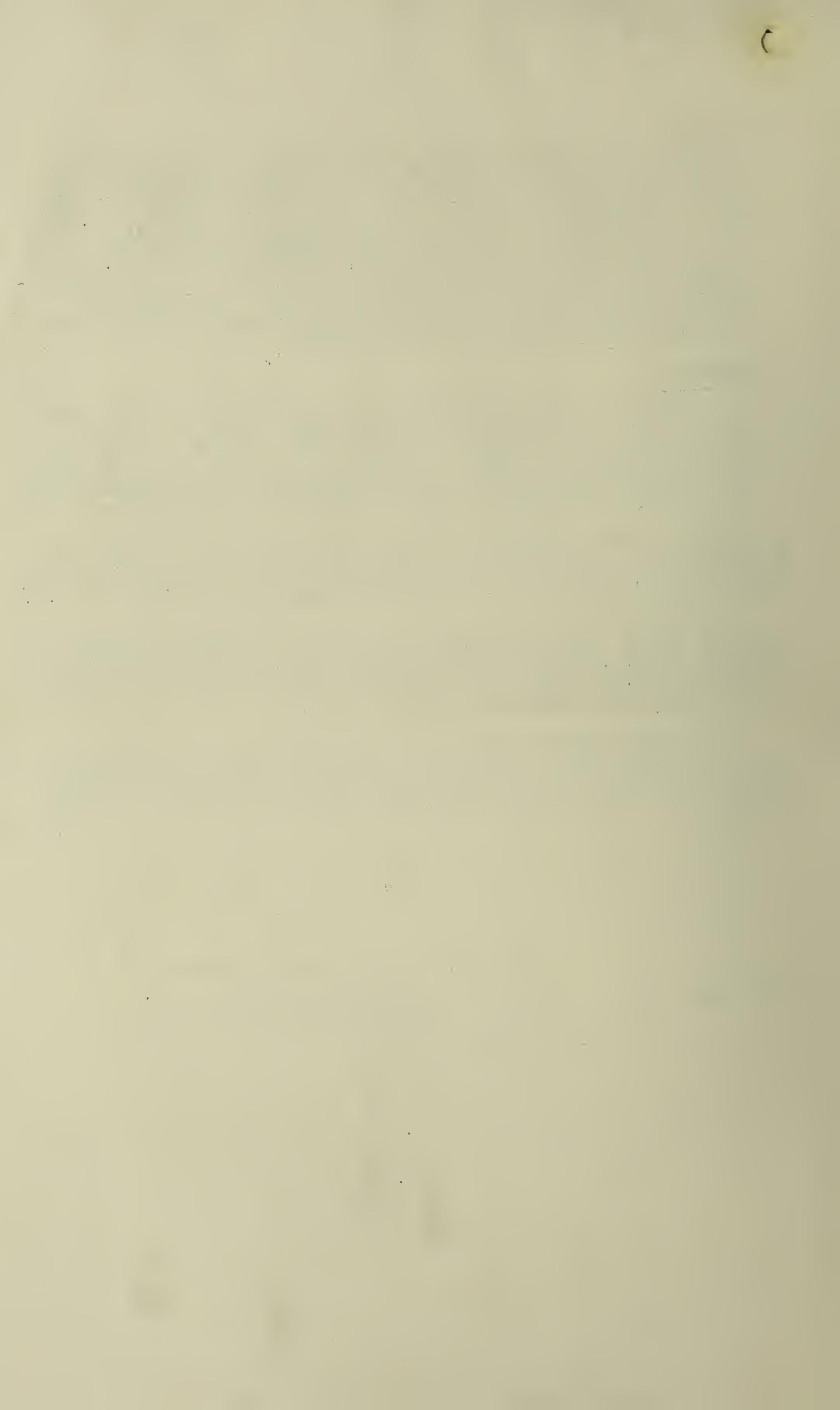
The thanks of the Department are due to the Chief Preventive Officers of H.M. Customs, (Waterguard), and to the Chief Immigration Officers of H.M. Immigration Department and to all Officers of both Services for their generous co-operation and the many courtesies received from them during the year.

Both myself and the Aliens Medical Inspector are indebted to the Aliens Nurse, Mrs. Walker, for her valued assistance throughout the year, particularly in connection with the vaccination of crews on ships and also for her work in the compilation of data for this Report.

Acting Port Medical Officer

17th March, 1948.

MARGARET HAYWOOD,
M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.



Nationalities Examined and Rate of Certification.

	Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	No. of Certs.	% of Certfn.
Northern European States.	Lithuanian						
	Latvian						
	Estonian	4	21	13	38	-	-
	Poles: Finns	24	87	18	129	-	-
	Norwegians, Swedes; Danes	9	42	-	51	-	-
	Germans	10	26	4	40	-	-
	Austrians	74	1,284	20	1,378	1	.07
Middle and Western European States.	Swiss	107	1,059	5	1,171	1	.08
	French	67	196	6	269	4	1.48
	Belgian	39	197	2	238	-	-
	Italian	645	763	52	1,460	4	.27
	Spanish; Portuguese	2	3	1	6	-	-
	Czechs; Jug o-Slavs	38	101	6	145	-	-
	Luxembourg; Liechtenstein	2	26	-	28	-	-
Eastern European States.	Dutch	5	15	1	21	-	-
	Hungarian	25	398	18	441	2	.45
	Roumanian; Albanian	4	14	-	18	-	-
	Greeks	12	20	-	32	-	-
Asiatic States.	Palestinians; Turks						
	Egyptian; Iraqi	19	13	1	33	-	-
North and South Americas	Central and South Americas	1	1	-	2	-	-
	U.S.A.	1	1	-	2	-	-
	Stateless	28	116	6	150	-	-
TOTALS:		1,116	4,383	153	5,652	12	

Categories under which Different Nationals were Examined.

	Nationality.	O.A.	M.L.P.	V.	R.R.	Others.
Northern European States.	Lithuanian; Latvian; Estonian.	5	23	10	-	-
	Polks; Finns	26	85	16	2	-
	Norwegians; Swedes; Danes	2	49	-	-	-
Middle and Western European States.	Germans	29	3	8	-	-
	Austrians	55	1,301	22	-	-
	Swiss	8	1,144	19	-	-
	French	19	241	9	-	-
	Belgian	10	224	4	-	-
	Italian	288	1,148	17	7	-
	Spanish; Portuguese	2	4	-	-	-
	Czechs; Jugo-Slavs	22	108	15	-	-
	Luxembourg; Liechtenstein	-	28	-	-	-
Eastern European States.	Dutch	1	19	1	-	-
	Hungarian	20	391	30	-	-
	Roumanian; Albanian	6	9	3	-	-
Asiatic States.	Greek	7	20	5	-	-
	Palestinians; Turks; Egyptian; Iraqian	13	4	9	-	-
	Central and South America.	1	1	-	-	-
North and South Americas.	U.S.A.	-	1	-	1	-
	Stateless	31	117	9	-	-
		545	4,920	177	10	-

1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE A.

		Number Inspected		Number of vessels which defects were found & reported to Ministry of Transport Surveyors.	Number of vessels on voyage infectious disease on board
Number	Tonnage	By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector		
1533	1614,412	7	44	1	1
400	420,940	—	26	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
23	273	—	—	—	—
1956	2035,625	8	70	1	1
				—	2
Total Foreign					
Steamers					
(*Motor	96,640	—	29	4	—
Sailing	12,851	—	18	—	—
(Fishing	337	—	5	—	—
	808	—	—	—	—
COASTWISE					
Steamers					
(*Motor	285	110,636	—	52	4
Sailing	5	—	—	1	—
(Fishing	27	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise					
Foreign & Coastwise	2241	2146,261	8	122	5
				2	—
Total Foreign					2

* Includes mechanically pronounced vessels other than steamers.

II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger Traffic during the year.

No. of Passengers.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Transmigrants.
Inwards	TOTAL	=	413,725	-
Outwards	TOTAL	=	405,670	-

(b) Cargo Traffic.

Principal Imports - General merchandise, wines, foodstuffs, coal and timber.

Principal Exports - Cars and general merchandise.

(c)

Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive -

South and West Africa, Iberian, Scandinavian and Baltic.

III. WATER SUPPLY.

- (1) For the Port: Dover Corporation Mains.
- (2) For shipping: Dover Corporation Mains.
- (3) Number of Water Boats: Nil.

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945.

- (1) Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.

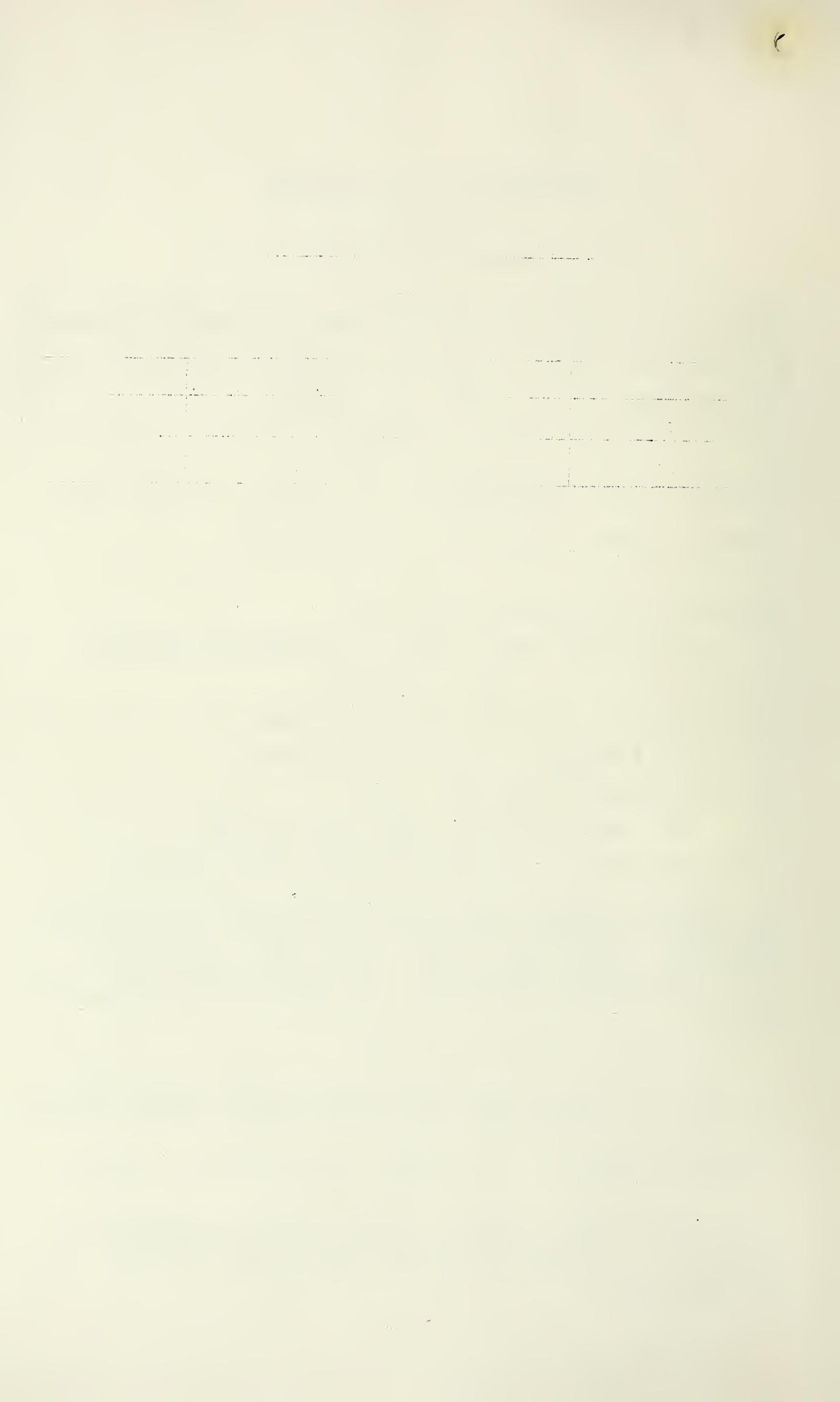
These are collected by the Port Medical Officer if he boards the vessels on arrival or by H.M. Customs Officers. In the latter case, each declaration is forwarded to the Port Medical Officer forthwith. During the year 1947 declarations of health were received in regard to 79 vessels. Of these vessels 14 were dealt by Sanitary Inspectors and the remaining 65 by H.M. Customs Officers.

- (2) Boarding of vessels on arrival.

The Port Medical Officer only boards homeward vessels from foreign ports when the compulsory advance wireless message indicates that boarding is necessary.

- (3) Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention.

As from 1st May, 1934, the Minister of Health approved the enforcement locally of Article 6 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, as to advance wireless messages from vessels, and the abbreviated telegraphic address - "Portelth, Dover" - is registered for this purpose.



* MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS.

	Total.	Number Inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detailed examination by the Medical Inspector	Certificates issued.	Trans-migrants.
			Lunatic, idiot or M. D. or medical reasons.	Undesirable physically incapacitated.	Suffering from necessary acute infectious disease for adequate medical examination.
(a) Total number of aliens landing at the port.	130434	124431	5652	—	10
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer.	243	242	1	—	—
(c) Transmigrants arriving at the port.	—	—	—	—	—
Total aliens arriving at the port.	130677	124673	5653	1	10
					1

Total number of vessels carrying Alien passengers 1583 **

Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector 1240.

* applicable only to Ports approved for the landing of aliens.

** Includes all transports.

(4) Mooring Stations designated under Art. 10.

With the concurrence of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise, the following have been designated locally :-

(a) For ships "infected" or "suspected" as defined in Art. 2 of the Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933, made by the Minister of Health, and ships having a case of typhus fever or smallpox on board -

"The Outer Harbour, inside the breakwater."

(b) For all other ships which may be unhealthy within the meaning of the aforesaid Regulations -

"Their place of mooring, discharge or loading."

(5) Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Art. 14.

There have been no standing exemptions locally in regard to Art. 14 beyond the arrangement under (4)(b) above.

(6) Experience of working Art. 16.

No instance of necessary application arose during the year.

(7) What, if any, arrangements have been made for

(a) Premises and Waiting Rooms for Medical Examinations.

Two medical inspection rooms with four cubicles are provided and are quite satisfactory.

(b) Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons and Clothing and other articles.

Infected quarters are disinfected and bedding and clothing removed to the Isolation Hospital for steam disinfection. A cleansing station is provided at the Isolation Hospital and cases are dealt with as they arise.

(c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons under the Regulations.

Provision is made at the Isolation Hospital for such accommodation.

(d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other infectious diseases.

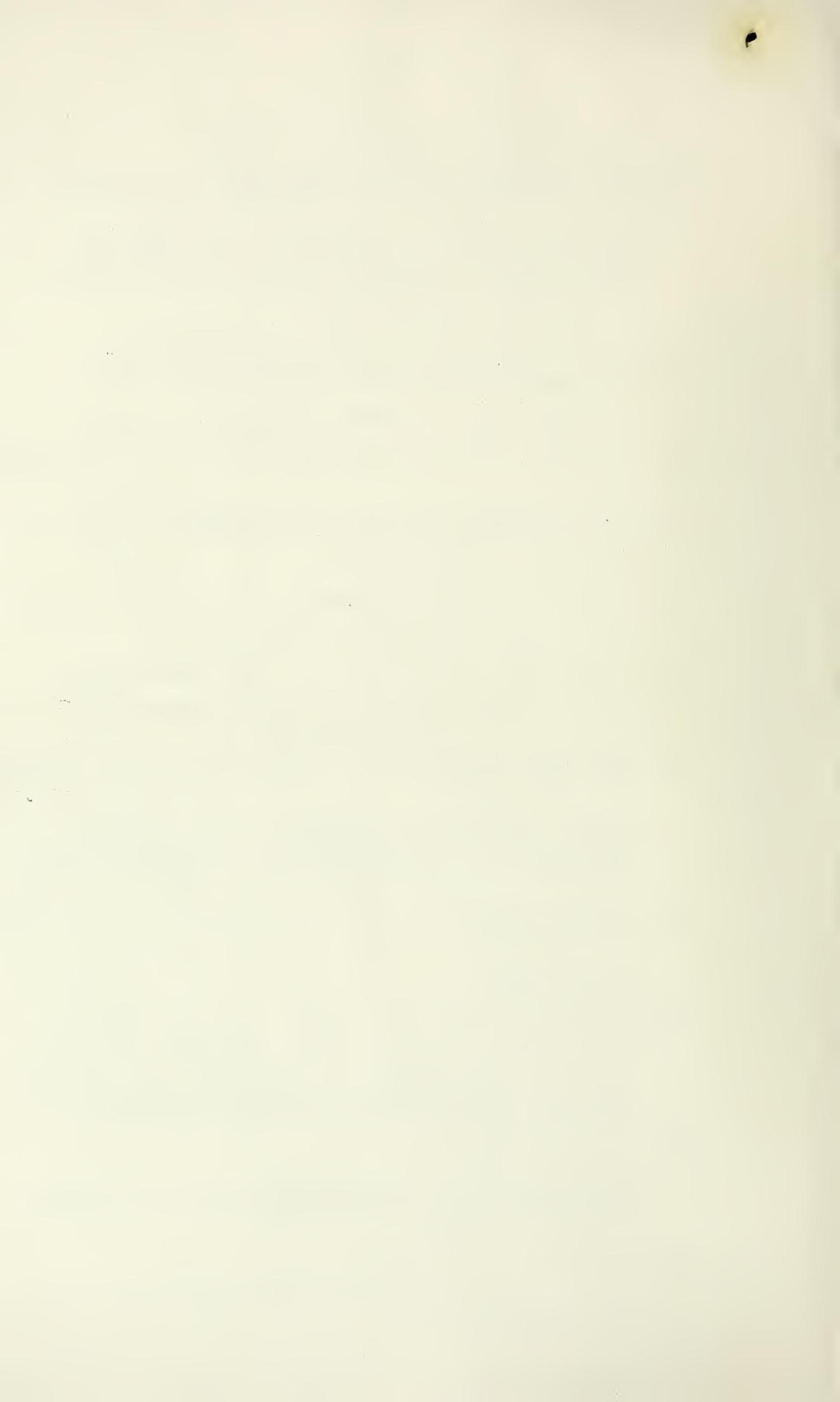
At the Isolation Hospital or the Smallpox Hospital at Foulton as occasion arises. The accommodation at these institutions is adequate for probable emergencies.

(e) Ambulance Transport.

There are motor ambulances available for town and port requirements, and a motor van for transport of infected bedding and clothing.

(f) Supervision of Contacts.

The necessary organisation has been arranged under Art. 16 of the Regulations.



(8) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rats for plague.

Rats from "Infected" or "suspected" ships are sent to the Laboratory of the Ministry of Health as occasion arises, but this was not necessary during 1947.

(9) Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations.

Specimens are examined at the County Laboratory, Maidstone, when necessary. No specimens were dealt with in 1947.

(10) Arrangements for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease amongst sailors under International arrangements.

Cases reported are informed of the local arrangements and dates when treatment can be obtained at the V.D. clinic.

(11) Arrangements for the interment of the dead.

An adequately equipped mortuary is provided by the Local Authority. It is conveniently situated and available for port cases. Interments would take place in the local burial grounds if occasion arose.

TABLE C.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM VESSELS.

Disease	No. of Cases during the year		No. of vessels concerned.	Average number of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers	Crew.		
Measles	1	-	1	21.8 (inc. Naval cases) (Excluding cases of scabies).

TABLE D.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.

Disease	No. of Cases during the year		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers	Crew.		
Malaria	-	1	1	.2

V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

(1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague.

(a) In ships in the port.

Ships entering the port are periodically inspected for the presence of rats and any dead rats found under doubtful circumstances would be sent for bacteriological examination.

(b) On Quays, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., in vicinity of the port.

The Port Health Staff carried out routine inspections in respect of the warehouses in use.

(2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between Shore and Ships.

Rat guards are provided by the Authority for use when required.

(3) Methods of deratisation of -

(a) Ships.

During 1947, 24 vessels were subjected to full rat-searching inspection, 2 Deratisation and 22 Deratisation Exemption Certificates being issued. HCN. fumigation was carried out on 2 vessels.

(b) Premises in vicinity of Docks and Quays.

Deratisation measures were taken as necessary, the Southern Railway dealing with rats on their premises.

(4) Measures taken for detection of rat prevalence in Ships and on Shore.

Routine sanitary inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, and all foreign-going vessels dealt with under Art. 19 of the 1953 Regulations.

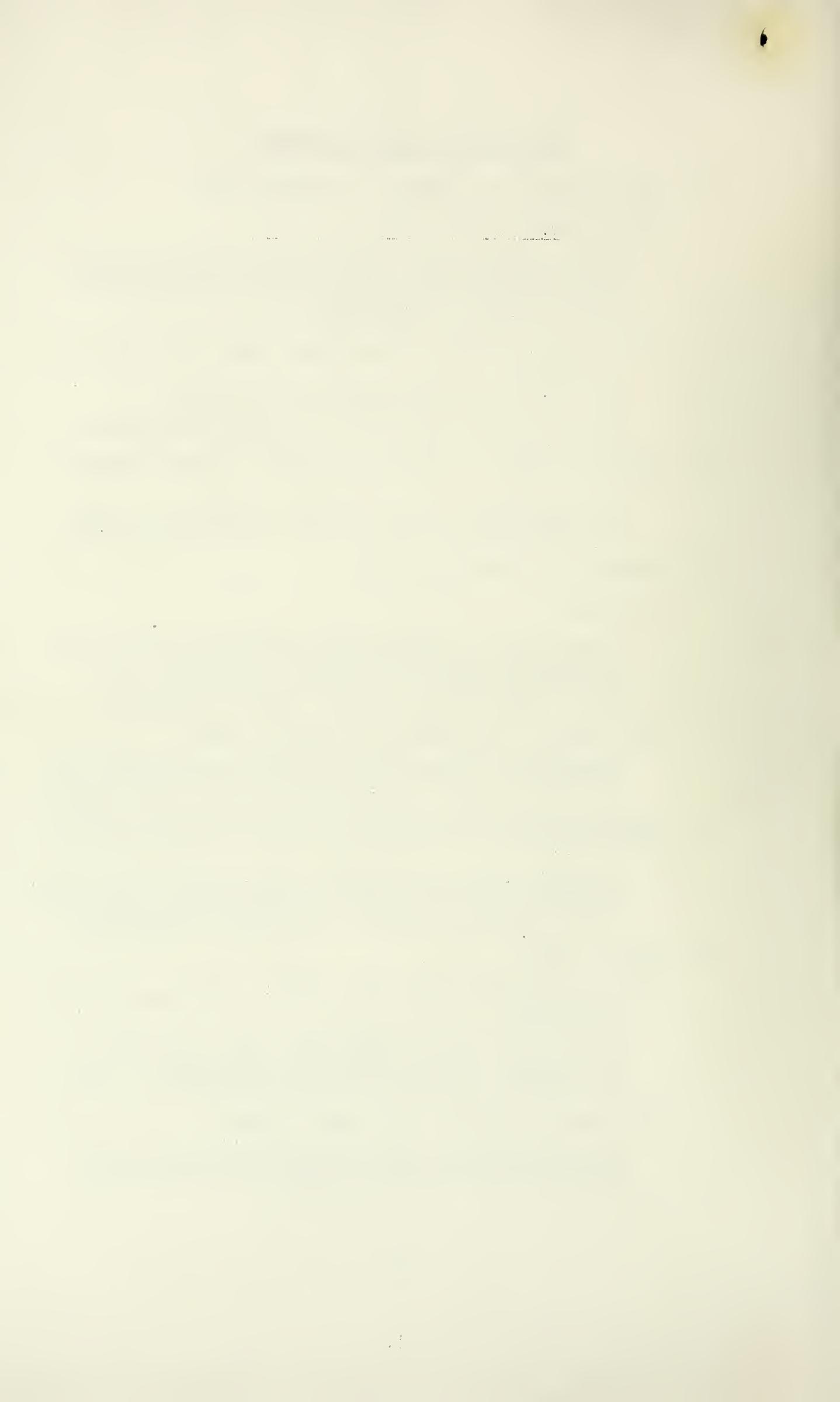
(5) Rat-proofing.

(a) To what extent are Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., rat-proof?

The docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., under the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority are all reasonably satisfactory in this respect.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing.

Any points coming under notice in the course of rat-searching vessels are dealt with as a routine.



RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E.

(1) On Vessels.

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jly	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in year.
Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Species not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Examined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infected with plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE F.

(2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

Number of Rats.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jly	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in year.
Black	-	-	-	175	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260
Brown	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Species not recorded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Examined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infected with plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "infected" or "suspected" vessels or vessels from plague infected ports arriving in the port during the year.

N I L.

TABLE H. *

Deratification Certificates and Deratification Exemption Certificates issued during the year.

Net Tonnage	No. of Ships.	No. of Deratification Certificates Issued.				No. of Deratification Exemption Certificates Issued.	Total Certificates Issued.		
		After fumigation with		After Trapping, Poisoning etc.	Total				
		HCN	Sulphur						
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		
Ships up to 300 tons									
" from 301 to 1,000 tons	7	-	-	-	-	-	8		
" " 1,001 to 3,000 "	5	1	-	-	-	1	8		
" " 3,001 to 10,000 "	5	1	-	-	-	1	7		
" over 10,000 tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals:	17	2	-	-	-	2	22		
							24		

* Applicable only to those Ports approved by the Minister of Health for the issue of Deratification Certificates and Deratification Exemption Certificates in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. (Port II.). As from 8th May, 1930, the Port of Dover was approved for the purpose. Work commenced here in June, 1930.

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

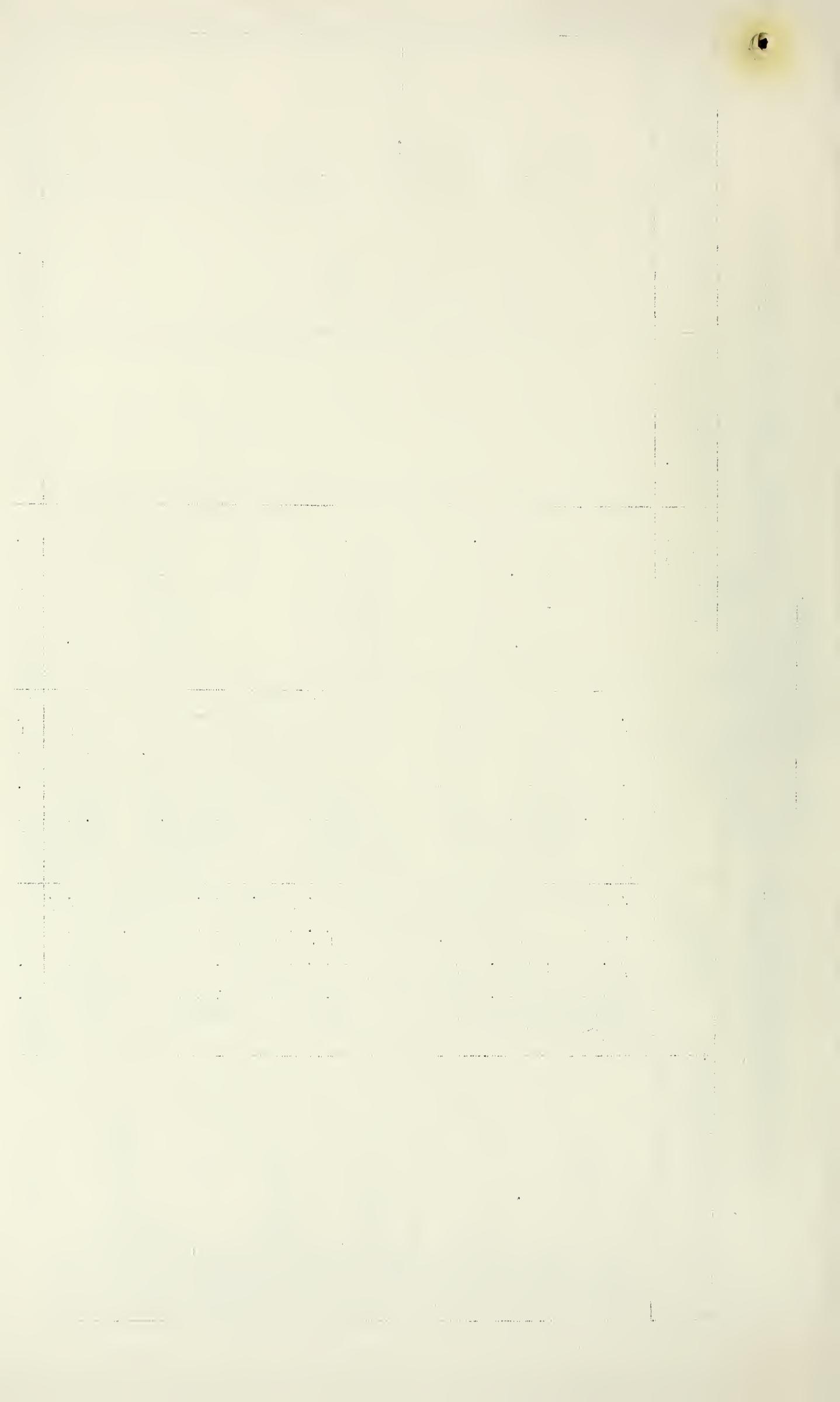
TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear & tear	Dirt, vermin & other conditions prejudicial to health.
British	74	2	2	11
Other Nations	48	-	1	-

VII. FOOD INSPECTION.

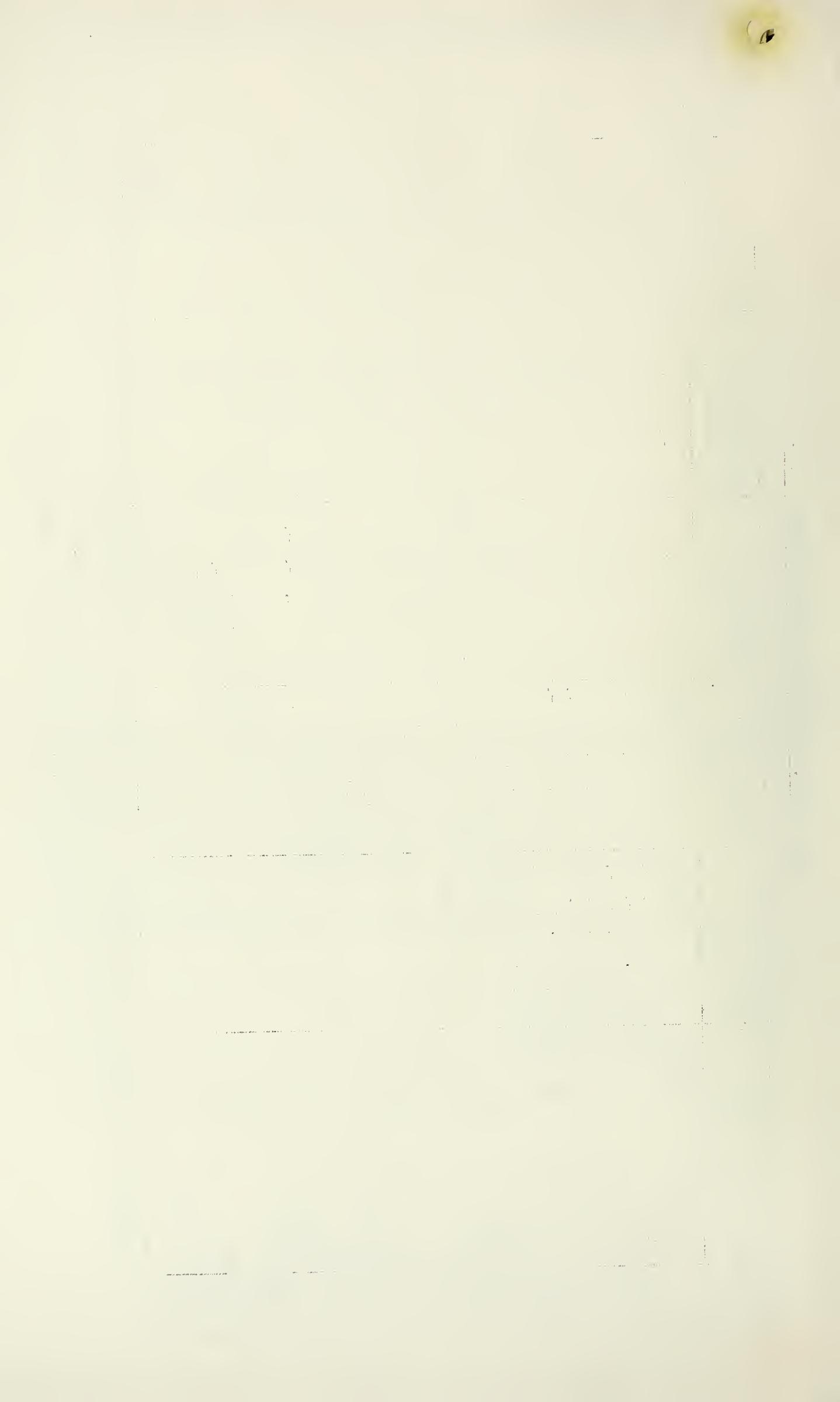
(1) Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Reservatves, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1940.



VII. FOOD INSPECTION. (Continued).

ARTICLE OF FOODSTUFF.	FRANCE. T. C. Q. LB.	ITALY. T. C. Q. LB.	BELGIUM. T. C. Q. LB.	JUGO-SLAVIA. T. C. Q. LB.	HOLLAND. T. C. Q. LB.	COASTWISE. T. C. Q. LB.
Forward:	6339. 7. 1. -.	21787. 3. 3. -.	306. 8. -.-.	-.-.-.	17.17. -.-.	776. 6. -.-.
Bilberries	13.10. -.-.	2. -.-.	2.14. -.-.			
Peppers	1.15. -.-.	2.14. -.-.				
Whortleberries	5.17. -.-.					
Melons	6.10. -.-.	168.17. 2. -.	6. -.-.			
Pomegranates	4. 9. -.-.	6. -.-.	2.12. 3. -.			
Figs	30. 9. -.-.	2.12. 3. -.				
Black Currants	248.10. -.-.	1445.15. -.-.	1688.12. 3. -.			
Tomatoes	34.10. -.-.	1688.15. -.-.	9.12. -.-.			
Artichokes			110.10. -.-.			
Chestnuts			6.12. -.-.			
Poultry			7.19. -.-.			
Beans			5.18. -.-.			
Celery			1.17. -.-.			
Marrows			6.19. -.-.			
Pumpkins			5.17. -.-.			
Strawberries			6.17. 1. -.			
Gherkins			5.8. -.-.			
Damsons			51E3. 6. -.-.			
aubergines			7. 1. -.-.			
Capsicum			1. 15. -.-.			
Egg Fruit			6. -.-.			
Garlic			5. -.-.			
Fish			1. 15.			
Shrimps						
Salsify						
Tomato juice						
Wheat						
TOTALS:	6684.17. 1. -.	25271.13. 3. -.	5498. 3. -.15.	107.10. -.-.	17.17. -.-.	4016.11. -.-.

GRIND TOTAL: 41,596 tons, 12 cwt., - qtrs., 15 lbs.



The following amounts of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed :-

Tons. Cwts. Qtrs. Lbs.

From France:	3.	2.	-.	-.	Spinach.
	3.	15.	-.	17.	Carrots.
		2.	-.	23.	Turnips.

From Italy:	1.	14.	3.	24.	Tangerines.
	25.	1.	3.	22.	Cauliflowers.
	20.	-.	-.	-.	Onions.
	18.	16.	2.	8.	Lettuce.
			2.	16.	Artichokes.
				1.	Cabbage.
	134.	10.	3.	-.	Cherries.
	34.	3.	3.	24.	Plums.
			2.	1.	Radishes.
	16.	-.	-.	7.	Beans.
	6.	3.	-.	-.	Strawberries.
	2.	4.	-.	-.	Apricots.
	8.	6.	-.	3.	Peaches.
	5.	5.	-.	-.	Peas.
	4.	13.	2.	12.	Peas.
		3.	-.	13.	Tomatoes.

Total:	284.	7.	3.	13.
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In addition to the foregoing, 2 tons, 16 cwts., 0 qtrs., 134 kilogrammes of tomatoes detained by H.M. Customs and Excise were inspected, condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

(2) Shell-fish. Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the I.S.A. stating whether they are in the opinion of the Medical Officer liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934, or the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

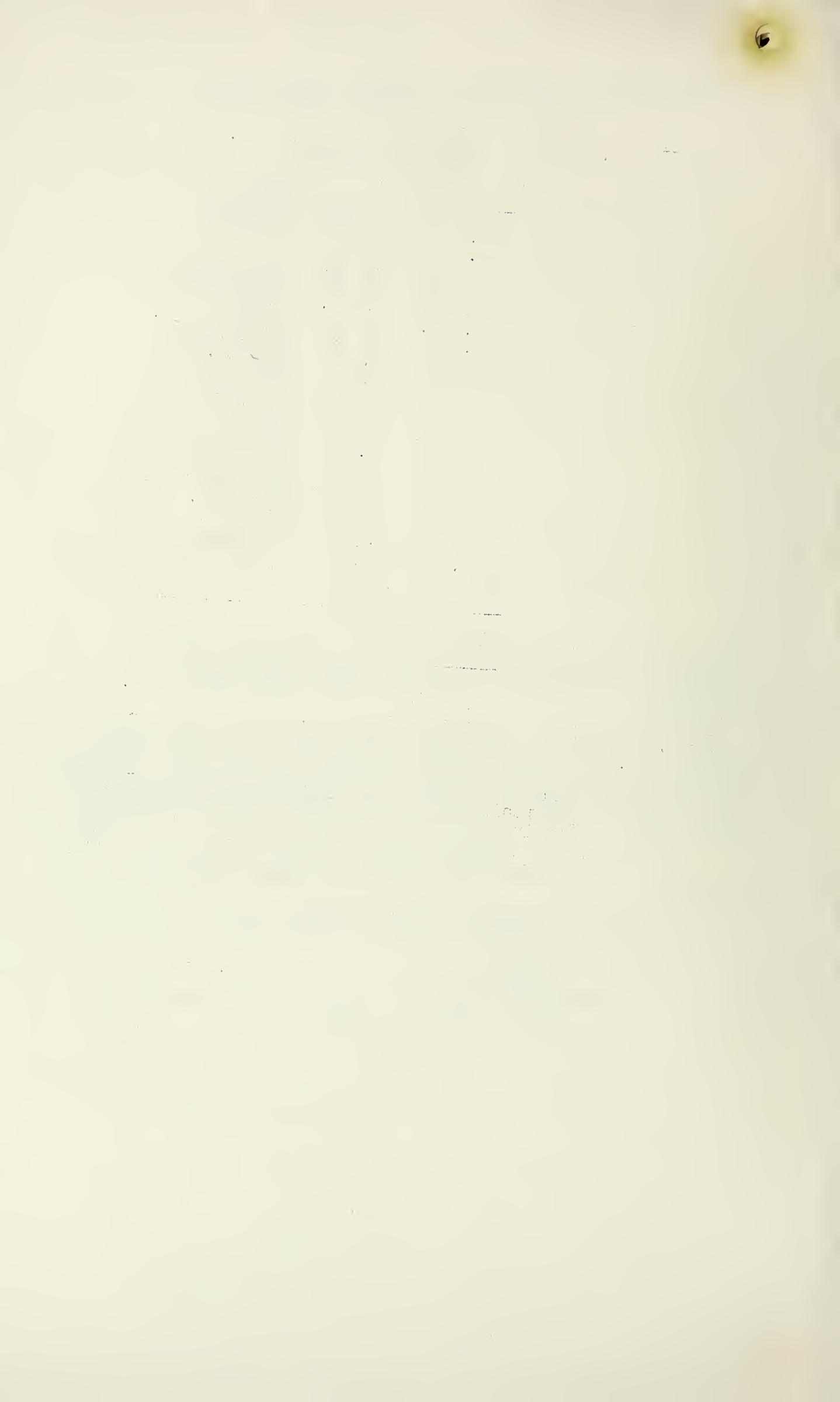
There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the district.

(3) Number of Samples of Food examined by :-

(a) Bacteriologist:

Nature of Sample:	Result of Examination:
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N	I	L.
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(b) Analyst:

	Nature of Sample:	Result of Examination:
March:	Dried Mushrooms (1)	Satisfactory.
April:	Preserved Fruit (4)	Satisfactory.
	'Brie' Cheese (1)	Satisfactory.
May:	Drained Cherries (1)	Satisfactory.
	Canned Tomato Pulp (1)	Satisfactory; contained 0.4 parts per million of copper and 110 parts per million of tin.
June:	'Carre de l'Est' Cheese (1)	Satisfactory
August:	Cheese (1)	Satisfactory.
	Tomato Purée (1)	Contained 316 parts per million of tin.
September:	Black Currants (1)	Satisfactory. Free from Sulphur Dioxide.
October:	Drained Cherries (1)	Satisfactory.

